REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1951-52

PART II.

(i) Land Revenue.

The several concessions granted under the "Grow More Food" Scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 3,37,320 acres of land (wet 27,753 acres, dry 3,09,567 acres) was granted from the commencement of the Scheme up to the end of the year, excluding 67,719 acres of land covered by grants cancelled for failure to bring the extent under cultivation. The total extent granted during the year was 10,361 acres up to the end of the year. An extent of 2,38,469 acres (wet 18,394 acres, dry 2,20,074 acres) of land has been brought under cultivation under the "Grow More Food" Scheme.

Assessed Waste Lands.

Out of an extent of 6,44,888 acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 34,048 acres with an assessment of Rs. 38,670 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 38,346 acres with an assessment of Rs. 41,393 in the previous year.

The total area relinquished during the year was 3,645 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,402 as against 4,715 acres assessed at Rs. 3,330 in the previous year.

Alienation.

A total extent of 332 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 177 was alienated during the year.

Darkhasts.

Including the number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year, there were 30,794 darkhasts to be dealt with. Of these, 20,955 were disposed off during the year, leaving a balance of 9,839 at the close of the year. The percentage of disposals during the year was 68.0.

The total extent of land disposed of for cultivation and the value realised therefrom during the year was 65,631 acres and Rs. 7,08,515 respectively. The assessment on this land amounted to Rs. 79,528.

Grant of lands to Military men.

There were 339 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 523 fresh applications were received during the year, making a total of 862 to be dealt with. Three hundred and forty-two applications were finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 520 at the end of the year. The extent of land granted to Military awardees during the year was 225 acres.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

The total area under occupation during the year was 85,97,061 acres against 84,57,803 acres in the previous year showing an increase of 1,39,258 acres. The net area cropped during the year was 67,59,064 acres as against 68,54,835 acres in the preceding year showing a net decrease of 95,771 acres.

The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 21·37 as against 18·95 in the previous year. The percentage of lands lying fallow was the highest in Hassan District 34·5 and lowest in Bangalore District being 5·56.

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

Out of 3,589 applications for the grant of lands to Depressed Classes, 2,440 applications were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 1,149 at the end of the year. An extent of 9,479 acres of land was granted during the year as against 15,925 acres in the previous year.

Special Irrigation Works.

Out of the total extent of 10,432 acres fit for irrigation under the Marconahalli Reservoir, an extent of 1,764 acres within a radius of two furlongs from inhabited villages has been excluded from wet cultivation as an anti-malaria measure. An extent of 8,500 acres was under cultivation during the year.

The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal and its several distributaries continued to be in service during the year. Ten Villages in Bannur Hobli and 2 in Sosale Hobli are served by Visvesvaraya Canal in T.-Narsipur taluk the only taluk in Mysore District served by this canal.

Collection of Land Revenue.

The demand including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 2,14,36,932. A sum of Rs. 1,33,07,296 including a remission of Rs. 2,88,116 was collected. The

percentage of collection current demand during the yeear was 62·7.

Coercive Processes.

The total number of processes of all kinds served was 74,006 and a sum of Rs. 7,73,185 was realised.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

Three thousand two hundred and eighty-six decrees involving Rs. 5,24,473 were pending at the beginning of the year. One thousand four hundred and six decrees for a sum of Rs. 4,30,383 were received during the year making a total of 4,692 involving a sum of Rs. 9,54,856 for disposal. Of these, 2,191 decrees were executed during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,77,328 was recovered leaving a balance of 2,501 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 5,77,529.

The number of decrees pending execution was heaviest in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, *viz.*, 648 and 791 decrees involving Rs. 1,21,897 and Rs. 1,57,774 respectively. The special staff employed for the execution of Co-operative Society Decrees in Mysore City was continued during the year.

Area under Select Crops.

The total area cultivated with the six select crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar (cholam), sugarcane and cotton in the several districts of the State was as follows :—

	1951-52.	*1950-51.*
	Acres.	Acres
Paddy ...	7,58,030	7,81,323
Ragi ...	17,25,088	18,63,463
Horsegram ...	8,68,567	8,23,537
Jowar (Cholam) ...	5,28,223	5,12,569
Sugarcane ...	52,385	45,380
Cotton ...	1,34,163	1,39,827

There was a distinct tendency for the area under food crops to go down or to remain static in spite of (*a*) increase in the area under the "Grow More Food" scheme and (*b*) the general increase in population. The decrease was due partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions and partly to the increase of cultivation under commercial and non-food crops as a result largely of the higher prices fetched by commercial products.

Loans and Advances.

Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 5,13,805 were distributed. One thousand two hundred and seventy-two applications for Takavi Loans amounting to Rs. 3,22,807 were sanctioned. One thousand two hundred and eight applications for a sum of Rs. 4,33,601 remained undisposed

of at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 48 (51·39).

Record of Rights.

The Scheme of the Land Record of Rights was introduced to all the Government Villages as well as some of the inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. There was an opening balance of 1,27,108 mutation cases. At the close of the year, there were 3,22,469 cases including 1,95,361 cases received during the year. Of these, 1,90,501 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,31,968 cases for disposal at the close of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 24,68,158, the total collections from the inception of the Scheme up to the end of June 1952 was Rs. 22,24,398, the amount collected during the year being Rs. 2,53,545.

Tanks.

There were in all 2,652 major and 21,082 minor tanks. The number of major and minor tanks in urgent need of repairs was 399 and 3,019, respectively.

Chowthayi Tanks.

The number of Chowthayi tanks was 187 and the amount of remission sanctioned in respect of these tanks was Rs. 3,564. There were 103 Tank Panchayets during the year.

Village Forests.

There were 239 Village Forests under the management of the respective Village Panchayets.

During the year, 3,53,219 Avenue Trees were planted, the largest number of trees planted being 94,856 in Mandya District.

Toll Gates.

There were 49 Toll Gates in the State, of which 8 were interior and 41 frontier toll gates. All the 8 interior toll gates and 36 frontier toll gates, along with 12 check gates, were run departmentally. The income from the Departmental Gates was Rs. 1,84,017.

Distress Relief.

The failure of rains during the year gave rise to distress conditions in the dry areas of the State particularly in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar which had been affected by drought during the year 1950-51 also, and measures to afford relief to the people in these areas were undertaken. In the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Chitaldrug, about 1,409 relief works of various kinds were taken up and completed with an outlay of Rs. 11,46,009 for providing employment to agriculturists in need of relief. Two thousand forty-nine tons of hay were procured and supplied to the Districts of Kolar and Tumkur for sale to *bona fide* persons at a subsidised rate

to provide fodder to the cattle in the affected parts. Gratuitous relief in the form of food, clothes, etc., was afforded to the needy in these areas out of the funds allotted from Assam Earthquake Relief Fund. A sum of Rs. 37,500 in all was allotted to the Districts of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore out of this Fund. The Red Cross Society also came to the help of the ryots by opening Milk Centres and distributing milk, milk powder and vitamin tablets, free of cost, to children, invalids and expectant mothers. To relieve the difficulty for drinking water, temporary wells were sunk wherever necessary. Additional Food Depots were opened and fresh ration cards were also issued wherever necessary in these affected parts. As the yield of both dry and wet crops was affected in these Districts, remission of half wet and dry assessment was also sanctioned in the tracts entitled for the same under the Seasonal Remission Rules. An aggregate sum about of Rs. 1,80,212 under wet assessment and a sum of Rs. 3,48,271 under dry assessment were written off. The amounts of dry and wet assessment the collection of which was suspended were Rs. 3,48,271 and Rs. 11,768 respectively. Collection of instalments of Land Improvement and Takavi Loans that fell due during the year was also postponed.

Eksal Cultivation.

An extent of 1,219 acres of land was granted for cultivation during the year on Eksal Tenure as against an extent of 1,796 acres of land granted during the previous year.

Grant of land for Planting Timber, Fruit and Fuel Trees.

An extent of 1,643 acres of land was granted under grant of land for planting timber, fruit and fuel trees (378 acres).

Grant of tank beds for temporary cultivation.

An extent of 794 (828) acres of land was granted for cultivation under "Tank Beds for Temporary Cultivation".

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Gratuitous Relief.

Out of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned out of Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 17,400 was spent for providing free grain and cloth to registered destitutes numbering 3,388. Nine hundred and seventy-six yards of cloth, 307 clothes, 12,456 lbs. of bread, 8,200 tons of multi-vitamin tablets and 1,630 lbs. of milk powder were supplied to the

needy. Ten thousand Rupees were allotted to the district out of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund and Rs. 20,000 were donated by His Highness the Maharaja. Two tank works 1. Ramaswamiah's Tank for Rs. 20,000 and (2) Devastanada-hosally tank for Rs. 2,500 were taken up out of the funds.

Seventeen milk centres were opened by the Red Cross Society and milk and milk powder were distributed to children and sick persons.

Relief Measures undertaken by the Distress Relief Department.

Larger allotment under Takavi and Land Improvement Loans for the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug were made and the grant of loans liberalised and expedited. Thus relief was provided to the people of the affected parts in all possible ways and with the greatest promptitude.

To tide over the distress conditions in the State a Special Officer with State-wide jurisdiction was appointed as the Commissioner for Distress Relief and a programme of Relief works drawn up by him was undertaken in all the distress areas.

A sum of Rs. 36,49,000 was provided for expenditure on various kinds of relief works, such as, desilting of tanks, excavation of temporary wells and construction of inter village and approach roads and placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commisioners. In addition to the works started through the Revenue Agency, the Public Works Department have started Grow More Food works on an intensive scale, mostly irrigation works in the distress areas. The Village Panchayets, the District Boards and the Rural Development Department, have also started relief works wherever possible out of their own resources and the execution of works valued at Rs. 4 lakhs by the District Board, Kolar is worthy of special mention.

The gift grains of 2,025 tons of wheat, 941 tons of rice and 58 tons of Condensed milk from Russia, through the Indian Red Cross Society were issued to workers employed on community works executed under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

Fodder Supply.

About 4,000 tons of hay of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs were procured and distributed to the scarcity areas. Action has been taken to procure more stocks of hay to meet any scarcity that may arise in future.

Liberal loans to the extent of Rs. 12,30,000 (Takavi) and Rs. 2,00,000 (Land Improvement) were made available for distribution in the distress areas. Besides this a sum of Rs. 5,70,000 was provided for issuing subsidies for digging irrigation wells.

Gruel Centres.

Consistent with the needs of each locality, about 240 gruel centres were started in the affected areas mainly through public philanthropy. Rations were liberally supplied to these centres. One-third of the Red Cross Grains has been earmarked for this purpose and for the feeding of destitutes.

Two hundred and sixteen Depots were opened for catering to the increasing needs of the rural population in the Distress Areas. Fourteen Red Cross Centres were opened for the distribution of milk, multi-vitamin tablets and cloth to the destitutes and the disabled.

In addition to the committees functioning at the District, Taluk and Village levels, a Central Distress Relief Committee was constituted for the State for advising Government on the steps to be taken to tackle the distress problems and also to secure sufficient funds in the form of donations from the philanthropic public throughout the State. So far, a sum of Rs. 4,12,000 has been collected towards the Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund, which includes a donation of Rs. 65,000 received from the Prime Minister of India.

Condition of the People.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

There was a decrease in the average rainfall for the State. The rainfall for the State during the year was less than the average of 35 years. The actual average rainfall was more in the District of Chikmagalur and less in other Districts than 35 years' average.

Though the season commenced very well with a strong south-west monsoon, rains totally failed during the crucial period of agricultural operations, *viz.*, from July to September all over the State including the malnad tracts where rainfall is always heavy and fairly timely. The result was that throughout the State sowing operations were impeded and tender shoots from early sowings withered away. In certain places sowings

had to be put off until late in September and in others there were none at all. In the District of Mysore, mungar jola which forms the main stay of the people of at least 4 to 5 taluks in the district was affected badly.

From the middle of September, the State got some rainfall but it was ill-distributed and occurred rather late. By that time the earlier sowings had dried up and seeds that had sprouted had withered away. Fresh sowings were taken up though too late. But the failure of rains during the crucial period affected the growth and consequently the yield of both wet and dry crops in general throughout the State and especially in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar where both dry and wet crops suffered to a greater extent as these three Districts had been visited by unfavourable seasonal conditions during the year 1950-51 also. In certain parts of the malnad tracts, the heavy rainfall received late in the season caused damage to standing crops.

Cattle Mortality.

The scanty rainfall in the earlier part of the year and heavy rainfall in a few areas later gave rise to pests and diseases which also affected the outturn of crops.

In the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, there was an increase in the death of cattle during the year.

The total number of deaths due to accidents and other causes was 23,900 (17,020).

There was a general increase in the total cattle mortality also in the State during the year as compared with that of the preceding year. The total Cattle mortality for various causes during the year was 40,157 (31,223) resulting in an increase by 8,934. The increase was highest in Kolar District which was due to under-nourishment consequent on the failure of monsoon in the District.

Necessary preventive measures were taken immediately by the Veterinary Department in co-operation with the Public Health and Medical Departments to arrest the spread of the Cattle Epidemics.

Emigration and Immigration.

The influx of persons from the affected famine areas of Madras State in search of food and employment to Bangalore City and surrounding villages and Mulbagal Taluk in Kolar District was on the increase during the year. Batches

of Tamil coolies went to Narasimharajapura Taluk in Chikmagalur District and to Shimoga District in search of employment in large irrigational and industrial concerns such as the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog and Lakkavalli Project etc. There was the usual seasonal immigration of estate coolies from South Canara, North Canara and Malabar for employment in the Coffee, Tea and Rubber Estates in Chikmagalur District and the Areca Gardens in the Taluks of Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli and Shikaripur in Shimoga District.

Material Prosperity of the people.

The failure of seasonal conditions in the several parts of the State particularly in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug resulted in low yield of both wet and dry crops particularly of food grains. The seriousness of the situation caused by the loss of food crops was further aggravated by scarcity for fodder and drinking water in the affected parts.

Prices continued to soar high in general during the year. On account of reduced production due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the agricultural class was not benefited.

The year was as a whole not a prosperous one for the people particularly for the middle and lower class.

(ii) Muzrai.

The number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,964. Of these, 14,757 were temples, 75 Jain bastis, 408 Muslim Institutions, 388 Mutts, 6 Rest Houses, 56 Chatrams and 4 other religious institutions. Twenty-five mutts were under Government management.

The number of major institutions increased from 166 to 192 and that of minor institutions from 1,216 to 1,245. There were 12,320 village Muzrai temples.

Finance.

The income from the various Muzrai Institutions was Rs. 17,82,666 (Rs. 17,11,418). The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 14,34,522 (Rs. 13,48,834). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 42,16,873 (Rs. 38,82,432).